

No. 10
1799
A Dissertation

on

Inflamed and Indolent

Ulcers

Experientia justificat remedium Celsus

John Cullen

admitted March 30. 1799

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The principal object to which our exertions should be directed, has been pointed out by the great Lord Verulam, and comprised under the head of usefulness - the correctness of the axiom has been corroborated, by the collective testimony of wise men at all periods of the world - to advance arguments in support, or to adduce evidences in favor, would be superfluous and unnecessary - if man can fulfill the duties, which he owes to his fellow creatures, or can in any degree approximate to the *Divinity*, it is by devoting his talents, his time, and his industry to the alleviation of the miseries, to which flesh is heir.

Influenced by the benignant rays of paternal love and charity, which the genius of Christianity has shed over our souls, the sages of antiquity mourned the fate, and sympathized with the misfortunes, of suffering humanity - instructed by the solemnizing dictates of instinct and intellect, they were conscious that power was given to them, over the various Kingdoms of nature, and that a divine providence had not afflicted man, without affording the means of remedying his afflictions - interesting as it would

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be, to revert to the principal state of our profession; so would it be equally foreign to our present purpose. it is the province of the historian to record the success or the failure of their attempts - to inscribe on the tablet of time the progress of improvement, and likewise to exhibit that most important era of philosophy, when science shook off the shackles which enshrouded her, and disentangled from the trammels of Hypothesis, stood forth in the sacred, and simple majesty of truth.

Since that memorable period, when Lord Bacon, revolutionized the moral world, Medicine and her hand-maid Surgery, have maintained a conspicuous ascendancy, and have preserved unimpaired harmony in their connection with the sciences. since theory has been deduced from observation and well established facts, how much has been our science improved, how clearly have the inductive doctrines enabled us to understand the Rensmans of health and disease - to deduce certain and fixed principles, from observed and unvariable data, and in the full tide of successful experiment, to look back with mingled emotions of astonishment and pity, on the floating absurdities of ungrounded speculation in favor the practical nature and utility of

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our professions, alone place us on such high and towering eminences, and permit us without the imputation of presumptions of assuming the foremost places in the ranks of Philanthropy. These various considerations, and a well founded conviction of the importance of our profession to society - of the arduous duties, imperative on every member of it to perform, should excite in us, an ambition to excel, as beneficial in its consequences to mankind in general, as it would be honorable to ourselves in particular.

Persuaded that nothing of a very practical description will be expected, from an inexperienced candidate, yet sensible of the extreme difficulty, of writing with any regard to the subject, unless that it be purely practical, and having selected one, which has been so often, and so ably handled, that I have good reason to dread, the punishment of my temerity, in the disapprobation of the attempt. I feel however an higher degree of confidence, in the pursuit of the present object, than I could summon, perhaps on any other occasion. The experience I have had, the observation I have made, and the train of reasoning I have been led into, have fully confirmed me in the

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opinion, that induction from sober experiment, is the only road to truth.

In the following pages it will be seen, that I have taken but a cursory view of the subject, confining myself almost exclusively, to the narrow sphere of my own observations, entering on this enquiry, under the strongest convictions, of the lucid and Philosophical principles of the late Mr John Hunter, I have refrained altogether, from offering anything, concerning the Pathology of Ulcers - lending all the powers of my will in submission to this illustrious Physiologist and glowing, with admiration of his talents, I have unhesitatingly pursued his precepts which like the commandments of the Mosaic Law, should be inscribed on tablets of Stone - to appreciate the immense value and importance of this great man's services, we have but to resort to the state of Surgery, and even Medicine in Great Britain, prior to his time, and contrast its present improved condition, with its former situation. we have but to turn our eyes, to the state of Surgery in France, and over the entire continent of Europe, where we may behold in the unfortunate inmates of their hospitals, numerous examples of the wretched Pathology

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 descriptions, but from the disgusting, insupportable and unchristian
 in this happy country, the glorious testimony of men of sense
 and justice, who have the highest sense of justice, that the
 spirit, has not been taken in its influence, or made useless in
 its exertions, this & perhaps, I need not say, is called for, when
 I enter, as a false offering, at the Altar of him who professes
 the Christian religion, & devotion, to the Christian religion, in a
 hypocritical, or any way, or in a spirit of insincerity, &
 to avoid all suspicion, that the human mind is entirely unimpaired,
 and all the images of reason, and in the history of the human
 mind is created in truth.

A variety of considerations have induced me to
 report the treatment, & improvement made in what I believe, is the
 subject of the regulations during a residence of nearly two years,
 in the house of the sick. It is the most of interest and interest,
 & I believe has been long neglected, for the past few years.
 I believe, even in the most enlightened, or most accurate, and just,
 it is now a total, very constant, & very far extending, the best example
 of what should be done in the fair enjoyment of perfect health.

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I am, soon impressed with the belief, that some systematic
plan of treatment pursued in, might be attended with beneficial
measures, suggested with this spirit on, I resorted to every expedient
that I could find would, in any degree, contribute to the desired
end. It occurred that, in many disjunct parts, I met with
and the difficulties I encountered would only tend to swell this
narration, without affording me valuable conclusion, I shall there-
fore proceed, to detail the plan of treatment, made use of, and
confine it, to the average of the information, and in brief form of
Matters

The Ulcers of the prepuce of the female, have
at this moment, almost uniformly present in the same
manner, and in many instances, the signs of irritation,
with the practical difficulties, however these symptoms
be such, the more have we to be careful, and pre-
vent, such as we have in view. This rapid alteration, can
only be accounted for, on considering that, in, irritation, in
the more serious of irritation, have been withdrawn.

Observation, and some experience, have satis-
fied me of the practical importance of considering every doubtful

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is not alone, as inflammation. when the ulcer maintains its inflamma-
tion, death is, the primary object, ought always to be to reduce the
inflammation, but in the choice of the means, considerable caution
is to be exercised - the constitution of the patient - his habits, and
his general state, are to be carefully scrutinized - bleeding although
the most effectual mode of allaying inflammation, under ordinary
circumstances, will often prove of little avail in this particular form
of disease, and will very frequently, produce, not only, but, and even
a dangerous consequence - however the counteracting action, must
be enormous, and although the disease is local in its situation, yet
as the effects become general, general measures, must be resorted to.
at the head of these, we may place, action purgative, strict abstinence
to our regimen, it may be objected to purging, that the reaction used,
counterbalances the good intended, but is this plausible view of its
effects, we can answer, that every anticipated bad consequence
may be avoided, by laying the patient, on Sir James Esdaile's
simplified and improved, by Doctor Ryker, purging it its
effects must be put in operation, for most to position, which
I shall hereafter notice, it constitutes the most successful
treatment, it does not appear to me, there is any thing peculiar

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worse prognosis more than another. The prognosis of the
thrombotic catarrhes, occasionally, coincides with some of the ante-
cedent prognostics.

When in Europe I have been much surpris-
ed, at the difficulty of overcoming, disease & action in the
limbs, when the standing new active measures were but in-
operation, I have known it a source of astonishment, and consid-
erable irritation to many eminent Surgeons, to be baffled in their
treatment, of a very common, comparatively trifling, & easily
known, the cure was to me quite inexplicable, but I have since
and subsequent observations have convinced me that the greatest
error would result in the improper portion of the limb, they
who have been so long, the sudden, & extreme, & in some
cases, the elevation of an inflamed limb will be inclined
to impeach my veracity, and question the correctness of my obser-
vations. I am in the most perfect cure one of the most important
improvements, the practice of Surgery has received in modern times
not merely in consideration of its great importance in the cure of
disease but from its extension to all inflammatory affections of
the system. I consider it incumbent to emphatically insist

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on the immense, nay indispensable, importance of rest and position
I am thus particular, because modern Surgeons treat very lightly
of its efficacy, much as we are indebted to Mr. Bagnall, in
this country, as much reason to deplore the deviation and sup-
-port which he has given to the erroneous and unphilosophical doc-
-trine, of motion and exercise, circumscribing the case of release,
in case now lies before me, so much important that, I shall be
glad to transcribe it.

On the morning of the 3rd of August
1841, I was requested to visit a man in Shippen-st. who had
sprained both his Ankles, attempting to run down stairs. On
my arrival I found him extended on a bed, incapable of
standing upright, his feet were very much swollen, with
considerable redness of the Ankles, it occurred to me that
in fact, opportunity presented of more fully satisfying myself
with regard to position, and I resolved to institute a comparison,
I placed one of his legs in an horizontal position, and elevated
the other by pillows, to about an angle of 35 or 40 degrees, and
applied to both ankles a solution of Theriacal of Turpentine
and Linseed in water, on venting him the next day, and

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examining the state of the neck & found the adhesions had increased considerably, and that the pain in the most troubling situation, was representative or corroborating. I ordered him some purgative medicine and repeated my visit on the 8th. I was happy to perceive that the swelling had considerably subsided, that the heat and pain, were but little complaints of, and that he could move the affected joint, with more ease. The other ankle, appeared to have continued nearly in the same state. The swelling however had diminished a little, and the pain was not so great as at first, nevertheless its improvement bore no proportion, to the one which had been created, so considering it justifiable, to protract the cure for a small but still longer period of the principle, I had the feet of the bed elevated, and the limbs of the patient placed, parallel to each other, in a few days the tension, and other symptoms disappeared, and restored the patient, to his usual avocations, I have cited this case, because it is a rare instance of such a cure, for a reason, it could remove some very affecting, & truly strong, in confirmation of the principle. I am therefore in much more confidence, than in any, or all, the proposed, class of treatment, it will however

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may, to remove the surface of the Ulcer, which may
be effected, by laying on it a very light powder consisting of
any pumaceous substance, when these various remedies fail.
I have seen the most happy effect, derived from the application
of a brush to the tender skin, three or four times a day, derived from
the Ulcer, I recommend this however, only when inflammation
has been considerably reduced; and even then, it is very similar
pain, but I recommend it in these cases, with the most
confidence, in its salutary effects. The "Udus" (Chamomile) I
think must be ascribed, to the powerful agency of counter
irritation, it is however very immaterial, in what manner
it operates it is sufficient to know that it does good, that
it is a skin, and of very delicate texture, that I have not had
nothing to the promotion of the art, but satisfied with imitating
the testimony of the experienced rules of others.

The most most prevalent and by far the
most obstinate form of Ulcer, is that very, not very, uncommon
the incidental Ulcer, this species of Ulcer is not, the reverse
of the former, it being very rare in this instance, to settle
action and as Mr. Keil is proper it, not even simply to effect

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is, but to make that more permanent as possible, a variety
of means. I am here proposing to effect this object, the greater
part of them empirical in their character, but in some
nothing is empirical in their character, in most however
except Doctor Symp's treatment, by removing the callous edges,
and the surface of the ulcer generally, the theory is simple, beau-
tiful and extremely practical. Dr. Symp's dysphasia of the
joint is entirely a new and a humane frequently an irritable action
is substituted, in this manner, I have seen ulcers which have
resisted all other treatment, yield in a very short period to the
action of his caustic. Mr. Broun's system whether it acts by
keeping the granulations in contact or by exciting a tonic im-
pulsion on the part, is a powerful auxiliary in the cure of inveterate
ulcers. I hope remarks Mr. Broun has committed a most
flagrant error, in permitting his patients to exercise, he is that
counteracts the ostensible object, for which he applies his sticks.
Every motion of the limb, tearing asunder the new formed granulation,
and becoming a fresh source of irritation, his untiring zeal, in the
communication of his practice appears to me improved from
the usual sound arguments.

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I now proceed to speak of the case of Crimani.
 When "blood lettings" in the true spirit of Empiricism, I entered
 to a society of physicians in assuming to cure leprosy on the legs
 of old men, in the Syrian desert, of the time, some about the
 middle of the nineteenth century of Christ. I was engaged in trying experi-
 ments, in Crimea, as opposed to leprosy, and it being then, as
 it remains at present, a subject of warm controversy in the
 scientific world, I was desirous of discovering its localities, as
 it occurred to me at the time, that some benefit might be deriv-
 ed, from its application in the form of injection, to several
 Ulcers, with Doctor Alvarado, from the living Syrian
 in attendance at the time. I selected four of the most
 indolent and obstinate cases, and commenced their treat-
 ment, by removing the indurated edges of canthar and by
 applying the Injection six or eight times, with the
 same result, as I have by my notes of the cases, I take
 the liberty of copying two of them.

Nathan Roberts aged 65 years,
 tall stature, spare habit, had an Ulcer on his leg of about
 eight inches circumference, occupying the anterior and

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and some part of the eye was the very red, it prevented for some
 my more serious with. June 1835, from an Englishman telling again
 that it, he had been choked in the house and it was said to be
 one of the most troublesome cases which had occurred, it had no
 permanently specific character, one time being very indolent, at
 another highly irritative, sometimes sloughing, but never healing,
 in conjunction with the discharges of time, I saw every part of
 and the usual means were resorted to, I myself paid very par-
 ticular attention, applied the poultices and bandaged the limbs
 twice in the twenty four hours, no doubt but these circumstances
 considerably retarded the cure, I found it useful occa-
 sionally to vary the application, and alternate it, with very
 weak saline rectification of Sulphate of Copper, Caustic &c.
 under this treatment, I performed this, and a due attention
 to the state of the system, the Vice healed and he was
 discharged as cured, time broke from the commencement
 of the treatment.

Samuel Plaine aged fifty six years
 full habit, was attacked by the yellow fever, in the year
 1803, of which disease he recovered, but it approached

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that, something like a metastasis of the disorder had taken place, for on the subsidence of the febrile symptoms, his legs were covered with urticaria which have never been perfectly healed, since that time, presented a dull, cold, insensible, &c. &c. &c. occasionally however taking on inflammatory action. This however must be attributed to the intercurrent disease. The patient, on the tenth of August 1841, underwent the change of treatment, pursued the same as before detailed, as follows. That I am aware of, respecting the mode of treatment, was for that, & ever, five or six times made, in the progress of the limbs, the progress of the cure was more rapidly rapid, cicatrization was nearly completed, when he was again with typhoid fever, & convulsion in the same at the time, which induced him to his former condition, & even so, & then with two remedies, & convulsion but auxiliary in the case of the first, & now however, & fully, & in proper with its importance, and the immediate and sufficient change which attended to me, in a case it suggests that most of these cases are not to be considered as a metastasis.

The same examination of the nature

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of the fluids & warm secretion, provide and preserve the blood, re-
store the equilibrium of the system, & contribute a series of excre-
ments, & contain the vessels of the various morbidity diseased
fluids, & contain an indispensable nature, & provide me of the
opportunity of exhibiting their analysis, but as I have no neces-
sary & time will permit to be satisfied with the workings
of the analysis, I see not with I am not disposed to attribute
the efficacy, or the chosen, & decided, of the Oxythems of Linné,
to the chemical principles, but I have no doubt, that in
addition to its being a very, peculiar stimulus, exerting action
in general, that it does, prove by its chemical action on
the secreted fluids, recomposing them, and rendering them
innocuous I am some set in their conclusion by the direct
experiments of Doctor Boeck.

The *Medica* *Mixta* has been justly distinguished by the accurate pretensions of a chemical analysis. Those who have considered the animated system, as a mere arrangement of inorganic matter, and as holding nothing supernatural, &c. under this opinion can often convert a living body into a *Caput Mortuum*, but on the other hand

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it would be a collateral, and not a direct
 of himself, and if that should be the case, the
 claim for my own expense this case cannot be brought
 to the Court by me.

The most easy method of finding
 the true nature of Linnæus's to take some bird out of
 the museum, and run it through a microscope, and receive the
 articulated part in a bottle, filled with alcohol. Linnæus
 proposed it should be preserved in alcohol, and in a
 dark place, as light would destroy it, it may be injected
 when required, generally in the proportion of an ounce
 of the liquor of ether, this is usually however is arbitrary,
 and must be regulated by the circumstances. It may not be
 irrelevant to remark, that a Doctor knowing, prescribed it, in
 all cases, in one or two dropfuls cases, without receiving
 any advantage whatever. The Medicines receiving testimony
 from Linnæus, I have confined myself to the main statement of
 facts, and the inferences may naturally follow from them.

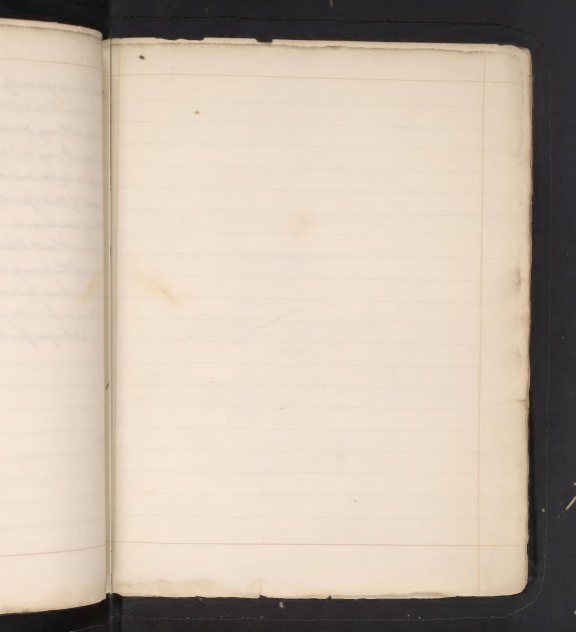
I might have detailed this story,
 with a volume, but it would only say in that of a testimony.

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which I have justiciandly avowed, in the introduction of this remedy I claim little credit; it was the result of experiment unconnected with any previous theory, but at the moment I forgo my claims, I may be permitted to accord the merit of my most elevated admiration, and sincere reverence, of the Talents, and judgement, of that Gentleman who has brought Surgery to a state of excellence in the United States, not surpassed in the World, I trust that through life, I shall bear grateful testimony, of the many advantages myself, and mankind in general, have derived from the efforts, Example, and instruction, of such distinguished and modest worth.

Palmarum ferat qui meruit.

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible through the paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]



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